

N^1, N^1 -Dimethyl- N^5 -dithiocarboxybiguanideTetsuzo Ito,* Hiroshi Ohki and
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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 296$ K
Mean $\sigma(N-C) = 0.003$ Å
 R factor = 0.033
 wR factor = 0.037
Data-to-parameter ratio = 9.9For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

In the title compound, $C_5H_{11}N_5S_2$, the molecule adopts a zwitterionic structure. No H atoms are bonded to the dithiocarboxy S atoms nor to the N atom at the 3-position (N^3), but the two imino groups in the biguanide moiety are converted to amino groups. The molecule consists of two planar moieties sharing atom N^3 ; the dihedral angle between them is $58.0(1)^\circ$.

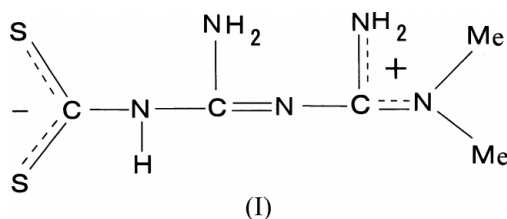
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Comment

In the study of reactions of 4,6-diamino-2*H*-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione with several amines, the title compound, (I), was obtained and its probable structural formula was assigned (Suyama *et al.*, 1993). However, some ambiguities concerning the H-atom positions remained. In this study, the crystal structure of (I) has been determined, confirming the zwitterion structure (Fig. 1 and Table 1), which was suggested by Suyama *et al.* (1993). The intermolecular $S1 \cdots N3$, $S2 \cdots N2$ and $S2 \cdots N4$ distances (Table 2) are relatively short, with an average distance of $3.466(9)$ Å; this appears to indicate the existence of electrostatic interactions between neighbouring molecules.



The molecule (I) consists of two planar moieties which share atom $N3$; plane 1 consists of atom $N3$ and the nine atoms to the left of it in Fig. 1, while plane 2 consists of atom $N3$ and the remaining seven atoms, excluding the six methyl H atoms.

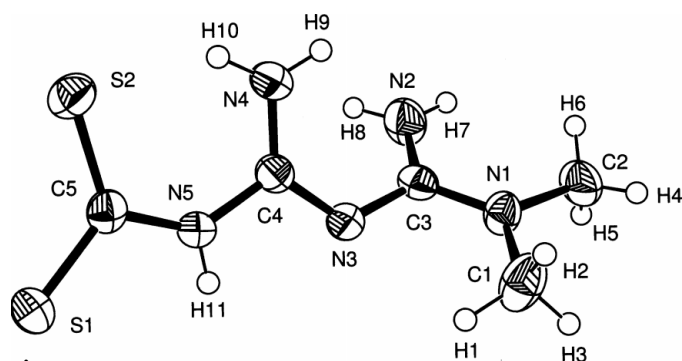


Figure 1

A view of the molecular structure of (I), showing 50% probability displacement ellipsoids.

Best-plane calculations (Ito, 1982) performed without the H atoms, showed that the maximum deviations from best planes were 0.073 (2) Å and 0.060 (3) Å for atoms N3 of planes 1 and 2, respectively. The C5—S1 and C5—S2 bond distances are approximately the same, with an average distance of 1.690 (4) Å, corresponding to a bond order of 1.5. Therefore, the C=S double bond resonates between the two canonical structures. The N1—C1 and N1—C2 bond distances of 1.461 (3) and 1.457 (3) Å, respectively, can be regarded as single bonds, since the typical N—C and N=C bond distances are 1.47 and 1.25 Å, respectively. The N1—C3 and N2—C3 bond distances are 1.320 (3) and 1.335 (3) Å, respectively, suggesting conjugation in this part of the molecule.

Experimental

4,6-Diamino-2*H*-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione (25 g) was suspended in dimethylformamide (DMF, 47 ml); dimethylamine (7.2 ml) was then added to the suspension, which changed to an orange-coloured solution. By stirring the solution for 10 min, a powder of (I) precipitated. Recrystallization from an aqueous DMF solution at 273 K gave yellow prismatic crystals of (I).

Crystal data

C ₅ H ₁₁ N ₅ S ₂	$D_x = 1.453 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 205.33$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$	Cell parameters from 25 reflections
$a = 7.979 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 15.2\text{--}16.3^\circ$
$b = 11.888 (3) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.52 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 10.618 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 296 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 111.21 (1)^\circ$	Prism, yellow
$V = 938.9 (4) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.39 \times 0.39 \times 0.32 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 4$	

Data collection

Rigaku AFC-5S diffractometer	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.001$
ω - 2θ scans	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 27.5^\circ$
Absorption correction: ψ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$h = 0 \rightarrow 10$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.799$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.846$	$k = 0 \rightarrow 15$
2419 measured reflections	$l = -13 \rightarrow 12$
2158 independent reflections	3 standard reflections
1517 reflections with $I > 3\sigma(I)$	every 150 reflections
	intensity decay: 0.1%

Refinement

Refinement on F	All H-atom parameters refined
$R = 0.033$	$w = 1/\sigma^2(F_o)$
$wR = 0.037$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
$S = 1.71$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.22 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
1517 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.16 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
153 parameters	

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

S1—C5	1.686 (2)	N3—C3	1.349 (3)
S2—C5	1.694 (2)	N3—C4	1.305 (3)
N1—C1	1.461 (3)	N4—C4	1.317 (3)
N1—C2	1.457 (3)	N5—C4	1.390 (3)
N1—C3	1.320 (3)	N5—C5	1.383 (3)
N2—C3	1.335 (3)		
C3—N3—C4	123.1 (2)	S1—C5—S2	122.9 (1)
C4—N5—C5	133.5 (2)		
C4—N3—C3—N1	136.7 (3)	C3—N3—C4—N5	169.4 (3)

Table 2

Contact distances (Å).

S1...N3 ⁱ	3.473 (2)	S2...N4 ⁱⁱⁱ	3.448 (2)
S2...N2 ⁱⁱ	3.478 (3)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $2 - x, -y, 1 - z$; (ii) $1 - x, -y, 1 - z$; (iii) $\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$.

H atoms were located in difference Fourier syntheses and refined isotropically. The C—H and N—H bond lengths are 0.90 (3)–0.97 (3) and 0.78 (2)–0.89 (3) Å, respectively.

Data collection: *MSC/AFC Diffractometer Control Software* (Molecular Structure Corporation, 1988); cell refinement: *MSC/AFC Diffractometer Control Software*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Molecular Structure Corporation & Rigaku, 2002); program(s) used to solve structure: *SIR92* (Altomare *et al.*, 1993); program(s) used to refine structure: *CrystalStructure*; molecular graphics: *ORTEPIII* (Burnett & Johnson, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *CrystalStructure*.

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